Justin McCarthy Reviews Some Qualities of His Life and His Genius.

A CONSISTENT OPPONENT OF WAR

Boundless Interest in and Sympathy With All that Concerned the Welfare of the Haman Race-Director of Great Movements.

The New York Independent of May 26 contains the following sketch of the political career of William Ewart Gladstone from the

pen of Justin McCarthy, M. P.: Most of us have, at some time or other, and with a deepening and almost pathetic interest, watched the sunset that is sometimes to be seen in a country with a warm climate. The sun, apparently, has done its course, and yet it lingers and lingers and sends its broad and beautiful light all over the western sky; and even when it seems to have sunk altogether it still illumines the horizon again and again, as if it were striving against nature and unwilling to leave the scene it had enriched and gladdened so long. The thought of such a sunset must have come back to the minds of many among us who watched the closing days of Mr. Gladstone's great career. Now we settled ourselves down to the melancholy conviction that all was over, and yet again and again the state of the sinking man seemed to strengthen and to recover, and our minds were filled with a new hope, and we fancied that the whole career was not over yet, and that some months, or even years, of happy, restful quietude remained to him who had struggled so much and accomplished such great achievements. In truth, it was hard for those who had followed Gladstone's career through so many fruitful, active years to believe that all was really coming to an end. Few men now living can remember the beginning of that career. Most of us had grown accustomed to it and regarded it as one of the great moving forces of the age; and, even after the Parliamentary work was abandoned forever, we kept looking for some new expression by pen or tongue of Mr. Gladstone's unconquerof the human race. It was hard, indeed, to passed from the world at last. It is, of course, too soon as yet to attempt to mark out Mr. Gladstone's distinct place in history, but there are, at least, some qualities of his life and his genius on which the judgment of history may with confidence be anticipated. Gladstone has taken his place among the greatest of English statesmen; his name is written down in the list of England's greatest orators; as a Parliamentary orator he ranks with Bolingbroke and European statesman, except Prince Bismarck alone, occupied so much of the attention of the world, and it must be remembered that Prince Bismarck was the prime mover in events which compelled the attention of the world to a degree such as no no less renowned than war-that we are

the loudest trumpet of fame. Mr. Gladstone's Political Career.

at the time and the war trumpet is often

Mr. Gladstone's political career had little or dinia. Therefore it is something to say that Gladstone divided among statesmen of the European continent the attention of the world for many years back with Bismarck, and to say it is but to say the truth Gladstone had to do with domestic legisla gether; he never had to encounter even such a crisis as that which Canning encountered when he called in the new world to redress the balance of the old. Yet the attention of Europe, of America and of all civilized states followed Mr. Gladstone's movements with as close and intense an interest as though he were a man likely at any moment to surprise the world, as Napoleon III. did more than once, by a new and unexpected policy of war. Every one can understand the keen anxiety with which the movements of Lord Palmerston were at one time followed by the populations of continental Europe. Palmerston was but the foreign secretary or the prime minister of a Louis Napoleon might, make war of his own good will and pleasure. Yet he was always disposed to an utterance that seemed warlike, and people never knew when Palmersten might not say something which would whole temperament turned him away from war, except as an inevitable necessity. The policy of brag and bluff and bluster he always regarded as merely vulgar, or else drew on himself the attention of foreign populations, it was only because even the interest and the attention of all civilized beings. Gladstone was often charged by his changed his opinion. Gladstone, in fact, was not only a statesman, but a man of genius, and he soon found that a priori convictions everchanging conditions of our social system.

The admirers of Gladstone are constantly reminded by their opponents that Mr. Gladstone, in his early Parliamentary days, ad



such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Head-ache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Dis-turbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEP IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

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or that measure, of which he afterward be- posed to find fault with him for having, if came the most strenuous advocate. One is I may use such an expression, thrown up calmly reminded of these facts, just as if he the sponge so soon. But it has to be borne were not already quite aware of them, just in mind that for many years Mr. Gladstone as if he did not regard Gladstone's open- had been sincerely anxious for a rest from ness to new ideas and to fresh evidence the exactions and the turmoil of political and to the convictions founded upon them | life. No one who knew him could doubt for as one of his chief claims to the gratitude of a moment that he was sincerely desirous of posterity. Gladstone began life as a tory of a quiet life when he resigned the leaderthe tories. Now, let us ask ourselves what ship of the liberal party in 1875, and that, motive he had for gradually giving up tory- as I have said, he only came back to the ism altogether. He was not an adventurer in politics; he had nothing to adventure garians sounded in his ears like a trumpet for; he belonged to a very wealthy family of | call to duty. Liverpool; he was started in life with the most ample means of pursuing a politicat career. With his genius, his education and his eloquence he might have maintained for the tory party a political position and reputation, at least as high as it had in the best days of Sir Robert Peel. He seemed marked out by every condition and by every attribute to be Peel's successor in the leadership of the tory party. When Peel broke up his party by proclaiming himself a free trader, and thereby gave to Mr. Disraeli his first chance of political power, Gladstone's convictions had already rendered it impossible for him to hold to the party, for he, as well as Peel, had changed his opinjons on what then seemed to be the vital question of toryism. What was there, except a common conviction on some points, and some points alone, to attract him toward the liberal party? Without imputing merely personal motives to Disraeli, it may at least be admitted that there must have been a natural temptation to a man of his gifts and his ambition to turn to a party which, after Peel's political fall, seemed to be absolutely in want of a brilliant, a daring and a capable leader. A prize was put within Disraeli's reach, which he might have spent his whole life vainly in looking for under other conditions, and he must surely have felt tempted to give up the radical opinions with which he had started into public life and to try for the proud position of tory leader. There was not a man on the tory side who could have been compared for a single moment with Disraeli, for ability, for

courage and for Parliamentary eloquence. Gladstone as a Liberal.

But what were the temptations to Gladstone to become a liberal? On the liberal side of the House he saw men like Lord able interest in the doings and the welfare Palmerston, who, although little indeed of a addressed to the conscience of the world. believe that that marvelous activity had party for years and years by the force of his tried to be, a calm and perfected man, the cleverness, his knowledge of human weakcaptivate the House of Commons. Then there was Lord John Russel, one of the and each of whom could hold the breathless interest of the House of Commons, one of them. John Bright, being, so far as my Pitt and Fox. For many years back no judgment goes, the only real oratorical rival did not carry far enough to make its ac-Gladstone ever had in Parliament. What was there to tempt a merely ambitious man to cast in his lot with a party thus rich inthe intellect and the intelligence and the eloquence of its leaders? Later on, what temptation was there to a merely ambitious career of domestic reform can often hope to | man to take upon himself the task of derival. Peace, no doubt, hath her victories veloping and supplementing the policy left unfinished by the great reform bill of 1832? all fond of saying, and it proves itself a Gladstone fell from power for a time betruth in the long run, but the victories of cause he felt bound to undertake that task war attract more of the world's attention and he went on his path of reform as un- of a state is to follow that guidance whitherconcernedly as if nothing had happened. What had he to gain by taking up the national cause of Ireland and striving to deal with its iniquitous land laws and going in at last for the support of home rule? His nothing to do with war. There was only one first home rule measure lost him his place great war during his time in which England and his ministry and he went on preparing litical achievements, the least of which was ever concerned, and Gladstone was not for another and a better home rule meas-

one of the promoters of that war, and its ure, which he brought forward when he military honors were shared with other came into power again, and which, in its powers, and the whole Crimean struggles turn, sent him out of power once more. Had ended in little or nothing after all. Not he been a younger men he would have once during the whole of Gladstone's long worked and waited patiently until a new career was England put in anything like the chance came and he would have carried his to prove-if, indeed, proof be needed for such a purpose-that through the whole course of his long career Gladstone acted only in obedience to conscience and to con-

A Domestic Reformer.

I have said that Gladstone's main career vas that of a domestic reformer. But, of course, it can never be forgotten that Gladstone's interest, as a statesman, was never narrowed down to the mere consideration of domestic reform. No great national cause ever thrilled the heart of any European population but Gladstone's heart and mind vent out to it with interest and with sympathy. He did more than any other English statesman of his time to forward the cause of Italian unity. He did more than any other English statesman of his time to forward the cause of Greece. Some of the ing his retirement from public life were in favor of the claims of Greece, and had Gladstone's voice been allowed to dictate to those who were in power the complete emancipation of Greece and of the Greeks rom the oppression of Turkey would have signed the leadership of the liberal party, then in opposition, years and years ago, he was drawn back to the front place again by his intense sympathy with the wrongs and the sufferings of the Christians under Turksh rule. The emancipated and growing Bulgarian state is distinctly the creation of his policy and his humanity. During hisretirement from public life he sounded a strangers felt that the work he was doing magnificent trumpet call more than once for his own people was such as to be worth on behalf of the Armenians, whom the policy of Europe left to be massacred by the officials of the sultan of Turkey. Some of his enemies were fond of accusing him of extravagance in his chivalrous appeals for the rescue of the unfortunate Armenian populations. If it was extravagance, then are not the best means of dealing with the all impassioned philanthropy is extravagance when it cries out against the wrongs inflicted on a people with whom the philanthropist's own interests have no immediate

Too Much of a Partisan with Mr. Gladstone in the views which he took with regard to foreign affairs. I know well that in the minds of many who love iberty as well as any one can love it he asde himself too much of a partisan in som of the internal struggles of Italy. I think t was unwise of him, when, on one memorible occasion, he made a sweeping charge that he made a curious mistake when he once went out of his way to sound the was followed by a frank and generous exmuch less obvious mistake with regard to Austria. But who could have expected that man of Mr. Gladstone's earnest and assionate sympathies could always express his convictions and never make a mistake? All that concerns us is to know that his whole nature struggled after the right and hat nothing ignoble or selfish or merely conventional ever influenced his judgment or inspired his voice. It was his natural intinct to champion the cause of the weak against the strong, even as he championed the cause of the Irish tenant against the opulations against their Ottoman ruler.

career that he should have resigned public

GLADSTONE'S GREAT CAREER vocated this or that measure, which he years of greater strength. Many, even afterward came to oppose, and opposed this among his own closest followers, were disfront, because the cry of the suffering Bul-

We have all been so much in the habit of

regarding Mr. Gladstone as a great Parlia-

mentary orator and a statesman of incessant activity that we do not always remember how his tastes and inclinations drew him in different ways. He had, at one time, a great desire of entering the church and was only prevented from taking such a step by the positive authority of his father, and it was but the other day that I read an article by an able writer, who contended that the elder Gladstone had made a mistake in this exercise of his authority, and that his son would have been greater as an ecclesiastic than even as a statesman. Then, again, we all know what a love, amounting almost to a passion, for books was always burning to Gladstone's mind, and how, when the retirement from public life came at last, he found his best enjoyment by steeping himself in study. Therefore, we must make full allowance, indeed, for the decision to withdraw from public life which came as a disappointment to some of Mr. Gladstone's followers. His country owed him this much rest, and all who admired him must feel comfort in the thought of those days spent in the reading of books within sight of the Mediterranean and the blue hills and the island of the Iron Mask. No retirement could have converted him quite into a philosopher, as the word philosopher is commonly understood now. He could not have given himself up altogether to the study of wisdom for wisdom's own sweet sake. Every now and then, as we learned during his retirement at Cannes, the news of some injustice done in the far-away world would reach his ears and he would put aside the books of philosophy or of literature or of art and manifest his convictions by a letter genuine reformer, yet was able to lead the He was not, by any means, and he never totus teres atque rotundus of the great nesses and his power to amuse and to Latin poet. His was a nature of quick emotion, of generous impulse, of convictions which sometimes came gradually and slowly greatest liberal statesmen England has ever as an autumnal dawn, and sometimes as a had, and among those not in office or anxious sudden flash of unexpected light. It would were men like Cobden and Bright, each of he too much to say that he has left no great whom could sway multitudes out-of-doors, work undone which he ever attempted to accomplish. But it is not by any means too much to say that he attempted no great work in the best days of his career which he complishment by others merely a question of time. There will be no reaction in English legislation against any of the great move ments which Mr. Gladstone inspired and lirected. He has set a grand example to all the coming statesmen of his country; the example of one who throughout all the brightest part of his career believed that the very soul and spirit of statesmanship is not to be found in expediency, but in justice, and who proclaimed that the highest duty soever it may lead. His life must have been, on the whole, one of singular happiness. He had a home of which he was the light and the joy, a heart which never could have harbored an unworthy sentiment and he accomplished many great powould secure fame enough to satisfy the most ambitious mind.

MASON'S SHOT AT REED.

He Thinks Even Gabriel Could Not

A few days ago a group of public me and men who were not exactly public, but who evinced a lively interest in affairs were engaged in conversation in one of the hotel lobbies in Washington, relates the Chicago Record. One of the company was Senator Mason of Illinois, which is as much as saying that the talk was about Cuba. They had reached that point where it was proper to criticise those who are causing delay in the progress toward Cuban independence. Senator Mason remarked that in that connection he had had a dream

nsistent demands that he relate the vision, "that the last day had come, when the dead were to be called up to an accounting. stood on a convenient eminence and looked down upon a boundless reach of territory, where the dead of yesterday and the dead of long ago were awaiting the summons. There were great men and outcasts, warriors, lawmakers, orators and thieves, generals, sewing machine agents, lions and millions of them, all lying there waiting expectantly. There were women too, and little children, the whole popula tion of the world, not only of this day, bu of all the times gone before. Angels stood about and there was a sound of that sneak music which accompanies great and tumultuous events as we see them wrought out on the stage. Suddenly near me I saw a spirit, or being, or whatever you please to call it, moving forward to get a good, commanding place where the acoustics would be at their best. It held in its hand a kind of trumpet, and at once I recognized Gabriel. Mounting a rock that jutted out of his lips and was about to blow the signal for the ending of the world, when suddenly piping, treble voice, which seemed to gather volume because of being backed up by voluminous lungs, drawled nasally:

'The gentleman is out of order. hair recognizes the gentleman from Maine to continue the discussion of the naval appropriation bill."

"And at Tom Reed's command," Senator Mason, "Gabriel meekly sat down and the thing was postponed for another

DOG LOOKS OUT FOR RATIONS

Stores Up a Supply of Bones for Long Sea Voyage.

Aboard the Portuguese bark Industria now taking a large cargo of oil at Point Breeze, relates the Philadelphia Record against the whole domestic and foreign there is an intelligent little mongrel dog. policy of Austria. Everybody now admits which always attracts attention among the people at the point whenever the steamer comes there. They call the animal "Scavenpraises of Jefferson Davis. That mistake ger," by reason of his peculiar trait of gathering to himself all the old bones he can planation and apology, as, indeed, was the find and hearding them up to serve as food on his long voyage home to Lisbon. The Industria pulled into Point Breeze early last week and the dog was ashore before she touched the wharf. Scavenger was impatient to get after his bones and when the opportunity offered he jumped from the is the result. The illustrations are many small pamphlets of the size of a single steamer to a tug, thence to a lighter and from there to the shore. He found a good, likely bone by the time his floating had tied up to the wharf and hurried aboard to hide it. His great sagacity leads him to the most out of the way parts of the ship, to be found and disturbed. All week Scav-Irish landlords and of the poor Christian enger was as busy laying in his stores as the men were in loading the cargo of oil, and he'il keep his work up until the last whistle Fernoid, author of a "Study of the Inquisi- country, as well as on the other side of the fall under that classification. Lynch is a It was consistent with the man's whole blows. One of the workmen who have been that he could no longer be of as much Scavenger has not less than 350 bones stored Spanish history and in this volume has which he was the master. Not long ago unflagging interest, nor one endowed with service to the country as he had been in his away aboard the ship.

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with the voyage of Fridtjof Nansen into the polar regions a few years ago as are the people of Europe and his journey has been praised in America as freely as that of any American explorer. It is therefore fitting that at a time when another expedition is being fitted out under the leader ship of an American newspaper correspondent the Harpers should bring out a popular edition of the story of Nansen's journeyone-volume edition containing substantially everything that was to be found in the more costly edition. Nansen's "Farthest North" is the story of a wonderful journey in search of the North Pole. Nanson himself is a remarkable man. He is a man of courage and great conceptions. He is a student and a keen observer. He has tact and can command great resources. He makes plain that he did not start upon his polar trip hastily and without due consideration of the perils he was to encounter, for he introduces the story of his explorations with a brief account of other explorations in the far north. He begins far back with the old Norsemen and their fourneys o Ireland, Greenland and the coast of North America. He tells of the various expeditions by Franklin, Greeley, De Long and others, and shows how he had been led to believe that the North Pole might be reached, not by the use of sledges alone nor on a steamship, but by using both of them combined. The preliminaries for the Nansen expedition were the completest.

The story of the journey is a thrilling Nansen tells of the parting from friends in Norway, of the first few nights on the trackless ocean, of the first ice encountered amid fogs and adverse winds, of the final pushing on through many miles of broken ice floating on the edges of the Polar sea, of the freezing up of his staunch little vessel as he had expected it would and then the long wait of the winter night drifting with the immense ice pack of the north. That winter night was a long one. The Fram remained frozen in the ice durthe winter of 1893-4, all of 1894 and until July, 1895. The narrative of how this long period wis spent by the small party of explorers is by no means as monotonous as one might expect it to be. There were something for them to do all the time. Then the long journey on sledges taken by Nansen and a companion over the ice fields is described in a manner to napress the reader with the extreme danger of the task. It was on this journey that Nansen's

which has made him famous. Harper & Bro., New York, \$3.

It is doubtful if there can be found in fect and complete library of the Episc

NANSEN'S ARCTIC JOURNEY of Spanish history, a sketch of the origin and astical library in the United States; at hidden and the reader is kept in suspense quests, methods of warfare and diplomacy, the settlement, government and treatment of oppressions and cruelties in Cuba and other NEW STUDY OF SPANISH HISTORY and outcome of Spanish policy and in accordance with the character of the Spanish nation as manifested in the history of the nation for more than four centuries. The sentative John A. T. Hull, who represents

establish a Bonaparte on the Spanish throne, only a few years ago. the troubles of the Bourbons throughout the century, the connection of Napoleon III with New York, 50 cents.

The war with Spain has naturally interor else engaged for war work by the illus- articles. trated periodicals. The plans of several pub ishers have been seriously disturbed in conalso a member of the naval reserve; Stephen Crane, the novelist, who has just come from England as a correspondent of the Londo a number of adventures and there was Daily Chronicle, and one or two syndicates; and Poultney Bigelow, the well known writer, who recently left England for the purpose of taking part in the war, The late Bishop Perry of Iowa was

great student and an author of note. The "farthest north" was reached, the feat Davenport Democrat, published at his home by one who was his lifelong friend, says The charm of Nansen's story is that it is that his greatest work was his "History simply told without effort at exaggeration of the Episcopal Church in America." This or undue giorification of the writer. Nansen | was issued by James R. Osgood in 1885. writes well and makes his narrative inter- it was a fine work as to matter, illustraesting. He has picked out the most inter- tions and mechanical execution, but unfortunately is out of print now, owing to the dents that are most impressive. While he fact that the plates were all destroyed by was northward bent in a wild chase for a fire at Boston. Preceding and following phantom he had the good sense to ever bear this scores of volumes, large and small, left in mind the perspective of his journey. He his pen and were given publication. They has been more than explorer and his book range all the way from large volumes to and handsome, though a few maps or charts sermon. They aggregate almost 150 in numwould have added to the value of the book. ber and their combined volume is very large. In fact the writings and collations of Bishop Perry constitute a practically per any other single volume published so com- church, with all correlated matters, in this prehensive and clear a view of the essential country. No other churchman has ever apfacts of Spanish history as illustrating Span- preached him in the output of his pen. ish character as in Fernold's new book on Beside his own writings, which went to so full of mystery and so wierd and strange H. Ya "The Spaniard in History." Rev. James C. reinforce so many other libraries in the in all its chapters that it would naturally cents. tion." and associate editor of the Standard water, Bishop Perry, during his long period clever weaver of fuscinating fiction, but given a brief resume of the principal events it was looked upon as the finest occlesi- such dramatic power. The mystery is well Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. 25 cents

and was worth a very large sum of money. 50 cents. of colonies and other historical topics. His At one time Bishop Perry offered to give work shows conclusively that the long series this library to the diocese if it in turn would provide suitable and safe housing for Islands is but the consistent development it, but the offer was not accepted and a great opportunity was lost.

In the June number of the Forum Repreauthor has fortified his position throughout the capitol district of Iowa in congress and by constant quotation and citation of stan- was formerly secretary of state and later dard works on the different divisions of lieutenant-governor, tells about the army the subject, so that the book is at once seen reorganization bill he pushed through conto be not a war time philippic but a truly his-gress recently. He states that it is not what torical review, with strenuous and painstak- it ought to be, but it is a long step in the ing endeavor for accuracy and justice-not right direction, and he makes a good arguinvalidating, however, vigor and decisiveness ment in favor of other changes along the of conclusions. Among the chapters that same line. Other timely articles in this are most striking are those on "The conquest number of the Forum are: "Our War with of Granada, "The Inquisition," "The Expul- Spain; Its Justice and Necessity," by Senasion of the Jews and Moors," "The Spaniard tor Foraker; "Cuba and Its Value as a on the Throne," and "The Spaniard in the Colony," by Robert T. Hill of the United Netherlands." With colored maps of Cuba States Geographical Survey, and "The War and Spain and some account of the islands for Cuba," by Joseph E. Chamberlain, war held as colonies. Funk & Wagnalls Com- correspondent of the New York Post and Boston Transcript. All these relate to the the springtime-strangely dramatic and yet topic uppermost in the minds of the people entirely natural. In easy, flowing narrative Under the title of "The Spanish Plot," a this year. Another excellent article in this is pictured the soul-awakening of a worldstory by F. A. Randle, evidently a reprint, number of the Forum is on the "Social ling. The characters are all very real men has made a timely appearance. It is a story Conditions in Our Newest Territory," by and women, even if what they do is mystic, of three or four nations and two continents, Helen C. Candee, in which she discusses and from opening to close the action is a story with the claims of the Carlists to freely conditions as they actually exist in brisk, the dialogue natural and the descripthe Spanish throne as the thread holding it Oklahoma. It is an interesting study of the together in all its parts and yet including development of a new society on land that something of the history of the effort to was held for the benefit of the Indians up to

the Mexican empire under Maximilian, the making its way against competition that is treatment of the United States during the common but not strong is Ainslee's, pubrebellion by the European powers, the re- lished in New York. The cover designs of publican movement in Spain, the restora- Ainslee's are fresh and inviting and the tion and a great many other historic inci- contents of the magazine do not belie the dents of the closing century. There is a invitation. The June number has an ex- published last fall by the Peter Paul Book great deal of historical information in the cellent account of the paintings of Gilbert company of Buffalo, credited simply to "G story and it is all interwoven with a charm- Gaul by Theodore Dresier, profusely illus- E. X.," is L. Ethel F. Painter, a woman well ing story of adventures. It is a good book trated from the originals of the artist; a known in Cleveland, O. She has traveled to read at this time. F. Tennyson Neeley, story of battleship building, illustrated, giv- extensively, especially in Europe, and as a ing a popular account of operations at the memorial to her children of their many Cramps ship yard; an account of the Trans- pleasant journeys together she collected this mississippi Exposition; a description of series of essays and reflections on things fered with the manufacture of innumerable pseudo home life of the officers in the and persons. It is a book of philosophy and books. Many well known artists and authors American navy and many other good poetic expression, first published in a who were at work upon books of various articles. The illustrations are good and limited edition, but finding many readers kinds were suddenly summoned into service the magazine generally filled with timely outside the circle of the author's acquaint-

Sophie Swett has collected her best known equence. Among those who have been St. Nicholas, Wide Awake, Youth's Comdrawn into the maeistrom are Rufus F. Zog- panion and Harper's Young People stories in tic sketch, "Farewell to the Dobsons," baum, the great marine illustrator, who has a new, delightful and deftly welded combina- which is among the contents of the Mebeen at work for the Harpers at Fortress tion which she calls "Bilberry Boys and morial day number of the Youth's Com-Monroe; William J. Henderson, who was Girls." It is a capital piece of work by one panion. Mrs. Clark hopes through her drafted in the first squad of the naval re- of the very best and most popular delinea- sketches and stories give Nebraska folks serves aboard the monitor Nahant; James tors of New England rural life. The book a larger place in American literature than Barnes, the historian of the war of 1812, and has just been issued by Lothrop Publishing they have had heretofore.

Among the new school text books just and works of the great master, particularly ntellectual processes by virtue of which he made an epoch in philosophy. \$1.25. Another language book is "Latin Prose Composi-Prof. Tuttle of Brooklyn, N. Y. This is based on Caesar, Nepos and Cicero, and the exer cises aim to give not only practice in translation but also a connected synopsis of the works on which they are based, 75 cents. The "Story of Caesar" is another work from the same company. It is by M. Clarke, and in it is related in a style at once accurate and attractive, intelligible to he career of the famous Roman. 45 cents.

Those who take especial delight in detective stories will be pleased with Lawrence L. Lynch's "The Unseen Hand," which is not put forth as a detective story, but it is

character of the Spanish race, the rise of least the finest in private hands. It com- to the last page, and yet there is nothing the modern Spanish monarchy, the con- prised many thousands of volumes, repre- of the vulgar sensationalism in the story to sented the work in collection of a lifetime maintain interest. Laird & Lee, Chicago.

> In the "Would Any Man?" of Charles Peale Didler the question asked is incidentally answered, or rather the reader is forced to make for himself the answer. It is a love story, an intense love story, at times bordering on the dangerous and forbidden, and yet never quite overstepping the mark, The character around which the story is built is one that has never before been portrayed, a beautiful young woman subjected to temptation and yet resolute in her purposes, but swaved by mighty emotion plot is original and the treatment of the theme free and fearless. Mr. Didier has not before attempted anything so serious nor assuming, but this short novel, illustrated by himself, shows that he can do work entitling him to a place among the present day fiction producers. Williams & Wilkins company, Baltimore.

> Paul Tyner has written a mystic tale of "Through the Invisible," a tale of love in tion vivid. There is a decidedly oriental flavor about the hero's adventures, in the astral body, on the other side of the curtain dividing the seen from the unseen. The book is finely illustrated with half-tone engravings from drawings by Ella F. Pell. Continental Publishing company, New York.

Announcement has just been made that the author of "The Chatelaine," which was

A Nebraska writer, Mrs. May Roberts Clark of Lincoln, is the author of the drams

Admiral George Dewey, the hero o Manila, is the subject of a character sketch published by the American Book company in the June Review of Reviews by Winston s one for Greek scholars giving Plato's Churchill. This is the only time that the 'Apology of Socrates," "Crito" and a part life story of our modest Yankee admiral has of the "Phaedo" arranged for school use by been told in print with any completeness Prof. Kitchel of Yale. The text is preceded His boyhood days in Vermont, his schooling by an introduction which gives a clear and at Annapolis and later stirring experiences comprehensive outline of the life, character under Farragut in the civil war, are all passed in review. Mr. Churchill is himself explaining what it was in his character and a graduate of the United States Naval academy and the author of the very successful novel entitled "The Celebrity." had unusual facilities for getting informaion," by Prof. Dodge of Salem, Mass., and tion relative to Admiral Dewey's interesting career and antecedents.

> The Waters of Caney Fork, by Opic Read. Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago. \$1.25 The Incidental Bishop, by Grant Allen. D. Appleton & Co., New York. \$1.

> Pearce Amerson's Will, by Richard Malcom Johnson. Way & Williams, Chicago, \$1. It Was Marlowe, by Wilbur Gleason Zeigier. Donohue, Hennebery & Co., Chicago. The Standard Bearer, by S. R. Crockett. D. Appleton & Co., New York, \$1.50. The Gods of Our Fathers, by Herman L Stone. Harper & Bro., New York. \$1.50.

H. Yates. Eaton & Mains, Cincinnati. 50 The Secret of the Rothschilds, by Mary E. Hobart. Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chi-

Evolutionary Politics, by Walter T. Mills.

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